

# WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Tuesday, November 18, 1913.

A Farm Hedge.

"I want a good hedge that will turn the hogs off the land, and that is what I want for that is surely pretty, but I want something that nothing can break through. The orange has been tried and abandoned, and there's nothing left in some parts of the land that will grow, and that's good for me." "While I am not at all enthusiastic over hedges, the farm fence is a great deal better and uses up none of the fertility of the adjoining land. I do know a plant that will make hedge that a rabbit will hardly get through. This is the best wild life. The hawks eat it, the rabbits eat it, and the birds eat it, and the orange and beans are little better, so far as fruit is concerned."

It is perfectly hardy now all over the country, and needs very little shearing to make a dense and impenetrable hedge for the long sharp thorns interface to such an extent that few hawks can get through it. I had a plant on my lawn some years ago in which a Mocking bird built regularly on those bushes and the others, and in this way you can keep up a regular succession most of the year.

#### Winter Cover in Orchards.

Dinwiddie: "I have broken up my orchard. What would you advise about it? I now have hogs in the spring." Your reply in The Times-Dispatch will be appreciated.

I have heretofore remarked, it seems odd that people will defer asking advice about a matter till it is too late.

In the season to grow almost anything. You might have had an excellent winter cover for your orchard by sowing crimson clover in September or clover and rye mixed, and the rye would now be feeding the hogs and the clover would have given them a bite in the spring. If they were taken off after eating the rye, now, there is little chance that the clover will stand so soon and about the only hardy thing you can sow will be rye, and that will not amount to a crop as does the clover. Still, though it will tend to keep them in good shape. With this rye, I would sow twenty-four pounds of orchard grass seed an acre and get a good soil on the orchard. Then I would not let any animal run in the orchard but hog and these only with their noses jewed to prevent rooting. In fact, if the object of the orchard is to get apples, I would not use it for any stock, but would keep the grass cut several times and used as a mulch under the trees. Hogs are at times useful to eat up wormy fruit, but if the orchard is properly attended to in the spraying you will have few of these. The only way to make an orchard profitable is to devote it to fruit only.

**Pasturing Winter Grains.**

"Does it pay to pasture wheat and oats in winter? Or, in other words, is the pasture worth as much as the damage done to the crop?" I do not think it is ever advisable to pasture cattle on wheat and oats in winter, which are being grown for grain. It does often, however, pay to turn a few sheep in the fields. Their lighter tread will do less damage than that of cattle, and their evenly distributed droppings will pay for all the green forage they eat. Early-sown rye that is intended merely as a winter cover can be profitably pastured in winter.

**Time for Tilling.**

"Is it not better to apply lime in the late fall than in spring on land that is to go in corn in the spring?" Have you ever tried lime for tobacco?" No, I would not apply the lime now, but would wait till the land has been plowed for the corn in the spring. We do not plow under lime, for we want it to go from top down through all the soil and affect it for a while rapidly in the soil. I have never tried lime on tobacco, but have seen some of the effects of it. At an institute in the tobacco section of Maryland several years ago, there were samples of tobacco shown. One man had put lime on his tobacco, and it was not so good as the others, and inferior in every respect. Another sample was from a field that had 500 pounds of lime an acre. It was coarse and brownish, showing leaf somewhat darker, perhaps than the average of Maryland tobacco, and it seems that the effect of lime is to darken the color of the cured leaf, though adding weight. For the kind of tobacco grown in Maryland a moderate application of lime after tilling clover will be beneficial. For bright tobacco, or the 500-lb. tobacco of the upper Piedmont of Virginia, I would not advise the use of lime directly to tobacco.

**Winter Clovers for Seed.**

"Please give me some information you can be rest assured saying clovers for seed should only be sown as soon as possible after the first frost or later in the fall for some time. After they are sown, in what manner should they be stored until ready for sale or sowing?"

Here the general practice is to let the grass grow in three-foot rows and stand it perfectly straight. Then the thresher goes along the rows as they grow and carries them out for sacking. There are a number of cheaper hand-threshers, but holding the peat after they have been threshed is hard. After the peat has been threshed, they should be stored in boxes that can be closed tight. In storing them it is a good plan to mix some of the matted stalks with the straw through the mass to keep insects out. If weevils appear, then use the carbon disulfide that I have often advised. This is an interesting mechanical that usually comes in joint form. A part is enough to burn, it is poured in a pan and the pan set on top the peat, and the heat is kept right. It evaporates sulphur and the insects are driven away, then air will sink through the mass of peat and kill every insect in them. It must be used carefully, for fumes will explode in contact with fire, even a light. When all is evaporated, open up and fit the boxes.

**A Sick Cow.**

"We read with a great deal of interest your 'With the Farmers' and trust that The Times-Dispatch will keep in the column permanently. We have a three-year-old cow whose second calf was dead before birth. It was taken out, and the cow, which has remained healthy until now, gave birth within twenty days of the previous birth. The cow should have plenty of sloppy food, such as bran-mash, and bisected meal and less of the dry feed, etc."

It is evident that the trouble is from failure in getting the dead calf cleaned out, the placenta or afterbirth. The cow should have plenty of sloppy food, such as bran-mash, and bisected meal and less of the dry feed, etc."

**Sowing Alfalfa.**

"Ashville, N. C.—Is it too late to sow alfalfa in this section? I want to sow in late autumn, but it has been delayed in getting the land. Had better wait till spring?" It is too late not only in your section, but elsewhere to sow alfalfa with any hope of success. But I would not sow in spring for it will be pretty certain to be smothered out by the crab grass and weeds. Better sow the land now in the fall, and the plants will be when about knee high in spring, and set up copiously with a good application of acid phosphate. Cut the tops for hay, and then prepare the land and lime it, and sow alfalfa seed in late August or very early in September. The land will then be better prepared for the crop, and it will be far more successful."

**Crops for Hog Feeding.**

Shenandoah County: "Will you kindly give me the benefit of your experience on the following subject. I want to fatten twenty to thirty hogs on grazing legumes for next fall market. I have some rye and crimson

THE TIMES-DISPATCH: RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913.

## TAXING OFFICERS MUST GET BUSY

Auditor Moore Says Delinquents Will Be Reported to General Assembly.

### GRAND JURIES MUST WORK

Circular Notice Sent to Commissioners of Revenue and Examiners of Records.

If commissioners of the revenue and examiners of records fail to take the matter that is laid out to them by State Auditor of Public Accounts G. Lee Moore, their delinquency will be made the basis of a special report to the General Assembly when it meets, with the suggestion that more adequate provision be made for enforcing the law where the officials charged with that duty fail in their trust.

Mr. Moore issued yesterday the following statement:

"It will to-morrow send to the commissioners of revenue and the examiners of records a circular letter of instruction relating specifically to the assessment of intangible personal property of all persons, etc., who have not been fully assessed for 1913, and previous years, as the law requires. The investigations these officers are called upon to make relate to back assessments of estates, which show that the persons leaving those estates were not fully and completely assessed during their lifetime, and also related to persons living who have not been, for previous years, fully assessed, as the law requires."

The present law requires these assessments, and I expect the officers to make them. The assessments heretofore made of record in this office, and of record in the clerk's office of every county and city, show these omissions.

"I confidently expect the officers to carry out the provisions of this law, and unless they do, it may be necessary to advise the General Assembly that the law has not been enforced, and leave it to the General Assembly to make provision for enforcing the law where officers have failed to do so. So far, in very few of the contiguous cities have there been thorough and critical examinations by grand juries of the assessments for 1913. This requirement is mandatory upon every Circuit Court and Corporation Court of the Commonwealth, and I suppose the courts will see that the law is complied with. Last year I communicated this to each court. This I have not done this year, knowing that they were fully advised.

All assessors have had ample opportunity to make full returns for 1913 and previous years. It is now only necessary for me to call upon the officers of the state whose duty it is to make assessments for omitted taxes to pay to me to make them, and it is my duty, under my oath of office, to enforce the law as long as it is upon the statute books, and if I am unable to enforce its provisions, to especially call the attention of the General Assembly to the difficulties encountered, so that they may provide statutes which will make the laws operative."

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The old and popular remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, pain in the head, face and limbs, all diseases, fully guaranteed.  
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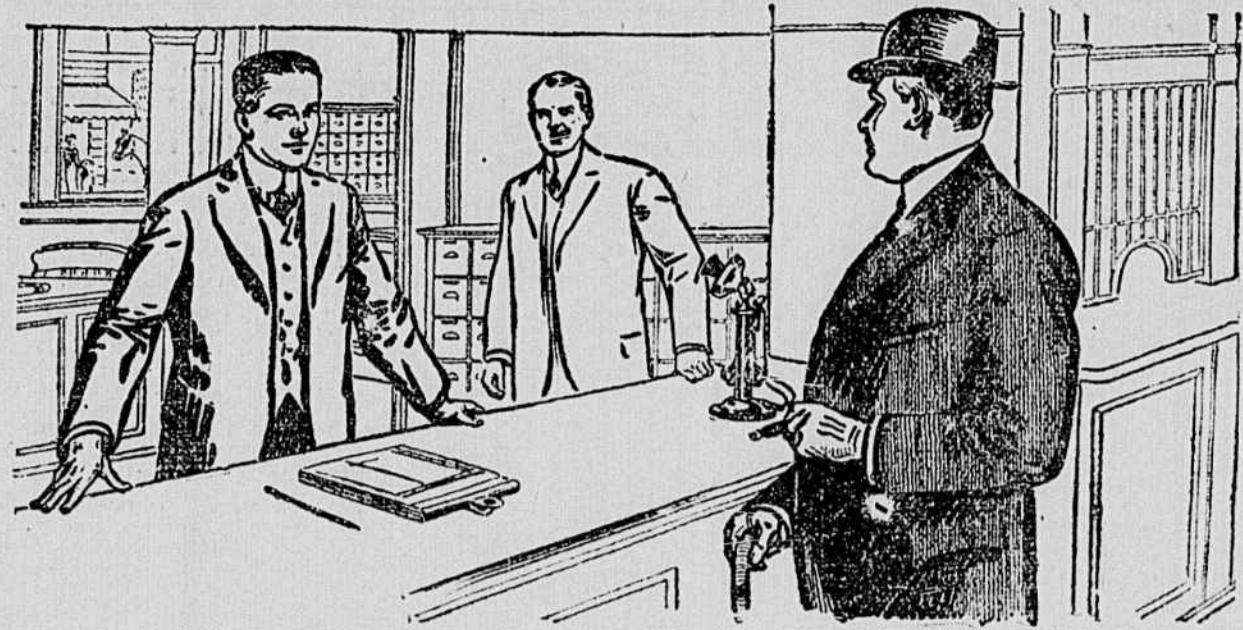
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## R., F. & P. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Matter of Providing Adequate Station in Richmond Left to Directors.

### OLD BOARD IS RE-ELECTED

Reports Indicate Prosperous Year. Notwithstanding Increased Tax Payments.



## Willingness to Oblige

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## News of Petersburg

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,  
5 Hollingsbrook Street.  
(Phone 1485).

Petersburg, Va., November 17.

Correspondence between James M. Quiggle, Jr., and Judge J. M. Muller, candidate for the judgeship of the Hustings Court of this city, relative to the holding of a primary election to enable the people to designate their preference of a candidate, was made public this afternoon. On November 8 Mr. Quiggle addressed a letter to Judge Muller who is seeking re-election informing him of his determination to nominate him for the office.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which owns the system, owns the track from Elba Station in Richmond for seventy-eight miles northward. The Washington-Southern Railway Company owns the track from Quantico for thirty-one miles to the Potomac yards, just this side of Washington.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad's eighty-first annual report shows operating revenue \$2,663,121, an increase of \$1,000,000, or 57.6%; operating expenses \$1,812,000, an increase of \$1,000,000, or 55.7%; operating net revenue \$1,851,121, other income items, less tax accruals, bring the gross income for the year to \$1,123,639.50, an increase for the year of \$217,002.62. Hire of equipment cost \$12,336.82; payments for roads leased amounted to \$1,496.08; interest and other charges made a deduction of \$126,021, leaving the net income for the year \$867,996.49, an increase of \$149,684.87.

Dividends amounted to \$320,945.41,

the appropriation of income for dividends and bequests \$270,612.56, and the income balance transferred to the profit side of the profit and loss account to \$266,532.12.

**New Daylight Trains.**

During the year through daylight trains between Richmond and New York were installed, for which it was necessary to hire all-steel coaches, the company not owning any of that type. The dividend rate of 5 per cent was maintained, as for some years past. Extensive improvements have been made in the Acacia yards, and five heavy Pacific type locomotives have been purchased. On January 1 last the company was put on a taxpaying basis, being placed on the same footing as other roads in Virginia, the total settlement for back taxes for interest and costs being \$125,572.50.

This amount was paid out of a special contingent fund, which had been accumulating for some years, to meet such extraordinary expenditures. The increased annual burden to the company will be about \$50,000.

Nothing equals or compares with Scott's Emulsion in building the forces to prevent bronchitis, grippe or pneumonia.

Avoid Alcoholic Substances.

As to Station Master.

The recent studies since your last

annual meeting at the passenger station facilities at Richmond have brought the attention of your management and are now being considered by them, in connection with the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, but as yet no definite result has been reached.

The inventory shows 54 locomotives, 29 coaches, 3 dining cars, 314 box cars, 153 gondola cars, and a total of 695 pieces of rolling stock.

The Washington-Southern Railway

shows operating revenues of \$1,318,359.67; operating expenses \$97,137.59;

railway operating income less tax accruals, \$375,831.31; other income, \$1,253,322.89; making the gross income \$563,112, less deductions for rent of equipment, interest and joint facilities of \$352,334.12, leaving the net income for the year \$161,336.99. Dividends amounted to \$100,000; appropriations for bequests, \$6,452.03; profits, \$38,881.96.

**Sweet Potatoes for Northern Market.**

When and what sweet potato should I plant for the Northern market?

When should they be headed?

I have a potato that seems to be without a definite name in this community. It has deep yellow flesh and skin. Its vines are coarse and fairly rank growing, and do you think it is?

For the Northern market you must plant

a very high quality apple.

In fact, I know none better, even the Atlantic pippin.

Would either this or the old winesap do well? Harper's Ferry. If there are springy higher than the proposed or

standard, and the soil is good?

What if anything can we do to bring her back to normal condition?

We are feeding her, besides the late pasture, corn fodder, millet hay, sunflower and linseed, the latter only in small amounts.

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second calf was dead before birth.

It was taken out, and the cow,

which has remained healthy until now,

gave birth within twenty days of the previous birth.

She is now in the same condition as

she was when she had the first

calf.

She is not eating, and has lost

quite a bit of flesh.

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